

MINISTERS ARE ACTIVE

Evangelicals On the Questions of Hour.

At the meeting of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association at Kawaiahae Church, the following resolutions were adopted:

LEGAL PROTECTION OF THE SOCIAL EVIL.

A memorial to the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii from the Evangelical Association of Oahu in session April 6th, 1905.

In view of the articles by Dr. Cooper published in the Bulletin practically proposing that protection of the Social Evil be legalized by the present Legislature by setting apart a place owned perhaps by the Government in which prostitution shall be permitted and in view of the fact stated publicly by some of the most eminent and best known physicians of this city that such a system has been proven a failure over and over again in other places and therefore cannot wisely be undertaken in this Territory, and

In view of the fact that this plan is a direct violation of the Seventh Commandment which says "Thou shalt not commit adultery" and also

In view of the fact that such action in the Legislature would bring disgrace in the eyes of the people of the United States upon this Territory whose citizens by a large majority are native Hawaiian and upon both Houses of the Legislature the majority of whose members are Hawaiian and therefore would greatly injure the good name of the Hawaiian people as well as that of the other residents of these Islands.

Therefore be it resolved that we express the hope that the Legislature will not permit any such proposition to receive even the least favorable consideration.

THE LOCAL OPTION BILL.

A memorial to the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii from the Evangelical Association of Oahu in session April 6th, 1905.

Whereas a short and excellent Local Option Bill is before the Senate of this Territory and

Whereas this bill permits the citizens of any precinct to decide whether they are willing to allow the sale of intoxicating liquors within their district or not and

Whereas it takes the burden of deciding the difficult question of granting licenses from the Officers of the Government and places the responsibility upon the people and

Whereas this bill is a new method which may alleviate the evil effects of the use of intoxicants.

Therefore we earnestly ask both Houses of the present Legislature to pass this bill and give the people of this Territory an opportunity to try this new method.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

We the members of the Congregational Association of the Island of Oahu composed of Hawaiian and white American, Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese churches and ministers in regular meeting assembled in the city of Honolulu, T. H., this sixth day of April, 1905, hereby unanimously declare that

Whereas eighty-five years ago this month missionaries from America came to these shores and gave to its people the Gospel of Jesus Christ and the privileges of Christian civilization prominent among which was the Christian Sabbath, and

Whereas we the Hawaiian people have rejoiced in the blessings and believe in the sanctity of the Day of Rest as ordained in the Fourth Commandment, ratified by Jesus in His Words, "The Sabbath was made for man" and endeared to us by our national motto "The life of the land is perpetuated by righteousness," and

Whereas we believe that the sentiment of the vast majority of Hawaiian people is against the so-called Quinn Bill lately enacted into law, that in addition to aliens only a small number of white citizens principally residing in Honolulu desire this law, that the country districts have had no chance to be heard in the question and that the majority of citizens outside of Honolulu are decidedly opposed to the action of their representatives in the Legislature in helping to pass the bill over the Governor's veto without waiting to learn the will of their constituents.

Therefore be it Resolved first that we tender our thanks and the gratitude of the Hawaiian people to His Excellency our honored Governor Carter for his veto and for the noble stand taken by him in the message accompanying it in defense of our rights.

Resolved second that we protest against the action of the Legislature in passing the Quinn Bill over the Governor's veto.

Resolved third that we call upon the Legislature to repeal the new law.

Resolved fourth that we appeal to the Christian public conscience of America. In doing this we recognize that we owe as a people all the blessings we enjoy to that Conscience which sent to us the precious tidings of eternal life in Jesus Christ, that throughout the past eighty-five years that Conscience expressed in the lives of devoted white men has waged and helped us to wage unceasing war against the curses brought to our shores by other whites, against vice whose diseases have well nigh exterminated our race, against drink which robbed us of many of our noblest men, against greed which through relentless competition has taken from us much of our land

FERREIRA WINS OUT

Manuel P. Ferreira has the verdict for \$3000 damages against Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., on account of the killing of his son, confirmed by the Supreme Court. The fatality happened on Liliha street on November 12, 1901. Defendant appealed from judgment by writ of error, with forty-five assignments of error to the Circuit Court (Judge Robinson). Frear, Hartwell and De Bolt heard the appeal, the last-named in place of Wilder, disqualified. E. M. Watson and Holmes & Stanley appeared for plaintiff, and Castle & Withington for defendant.

Chief Justice Frear writes the unanimous opinion of the court. Besides sustaining Judge Robinson in his rulings on evidence and instructions to jury, the decision as condensed in its syllabus contains the following exposition of the law:

"One may be liable for injuring another even though the latter has negligently placed himself in a position of danger, and even though it was possible for him, if he had chosen the right course, to extricate himself from such position in time to avoid injury, if it was apparent or sought to have been apparent to the former that the course actually pursued was not likely to be effectual, as, for example, when an electric car going at an ordinary or excessive speed ran into and killed a boy who was riding horseback ahead of the car in a narrow space between the track and one side of the street, and it was or ought to have been apparent to the motorman that there was danger of a collision owing to the fright and fractiousness of the horse and the probable failure of the boy to keep it away from the track on the narrow side, which the boy was trying to do rather than cross over to the other and wider side of the street."

"An action may be maintained in this jurisdiction by a father for the death of his son caused by the negligence of another."

"A verdict of \$3000 in an action by a father for the death of his son is not so excessive as to require a new trial, when there was evidence that the son was 15 years old, healthy and strong; that he performed services worth \$25 a month to his father and which might be worth \$35 a month to others; that he might earn \$2 a day in the occupation in which his father was engaged; that the father had a wife and ten children, and that the funeral expenses were \$215.50."

FOR MORE PUBLICITY

At a meeting of the Hawaii Promotion Committee on Thursday afternoon it was decided to send a representative to the mainland to confer with all managers of the Transcontinental railroads, having connections with San Francisco, and therefrom with Honolulu, to ask them to make wider publicity of the fact that Honolulu is now on all their through coupon tickets.

The Trans-Continental Traffic Association at its last meeting decided to place the name of Honolulu on all such tickets, and some have mentioned the fact in their folders, but it is believed that much more publicity can be obtained.

Already the Pacific Mail Company, for its part, is making a specialty of Honolulu in all its illustrated advertising, and it is thought the railroads will do likewise.

WHAT'S UP WITH EZERA?

Rev. J. M. Ezera, pastor of the Congregational church at Ewa, is under investigation of the police at Wailuku, Maui, respecting his sanity. At the same time the Oahu Evangelical Association is investigating Mr. Ezera's conduct in religious matters to decide whether or not he is guilty of irregularities. The cause in both cases is the propagation by Mr. Ezera of the tenets of a new sect called the Saint Paulists. It has an oathbound creed of separation from other sects and from the children and works of the devil. There is a strong feature in the cult, too, of divining things by dreams, visions and revelations much after the manner of certain types of oldtime kahunaism.

It is charged to Mr. Ezera's account that he has caused dissension in the Ewa flock and division in families on Maui. He is accompanied on his Maui mission by a relative, Mrs. J. K. Kamanoulu, who like himself seems gifted with hypnotic power over the simple-minded.

Mr. Ezera is a native of imposing presence. Two years ago he was chaplain of the Senate. In 1899 he accompanied the late Henry Waterhouse as a fellow-delegate to the convention of the American Board of Missions in Boston. On the way he was one of a party of Honolulu people which visited the Democratic-Populist nominating convention in Omaha and heard William Jennings Bryan give one of his rattling speeches for bimetalism and against territorial expansion. Perhaps it was the voice of the silver-tongued Nebraskan which put the bee of leadership in men into the Hawaiian country parson's bonnet.

and we now confidently appeal to this Conscience to safeguard to us our Christian Sabbath. Will Christian American public sentiment sustain white men and aliens in stealing away from our people our religion?

IWILEI WILL FEEL STRONG HAND OF LAW

OGATA'S CRUEL IMPOSITION.

It is perfectly shameful the way Ogata misrepresented things in his effort to get the lease of the Fidelity Insurance Company's property in Iwilei! No wonder the majority of the Senate committee were indignant. Just think! He is said to have represented that he wanted the property to house laborers in, whom he was going to employ on an uninvited, or some other kind of a concrete machine. Under this misrepresentation he was given a lease of the building at a rental of \$75 a month, when in the past it had been difficult to rent it for half that rental. Of course, it was not for the Fidelity Insurance Company to wonder or inquire why this Japanese was ready to pay such an advance of rent.

Of course, having been misled by these misrepresentations of this wily Asiatic, the Fidelity Insurance Company, and its directors who were so imposed upon, were helpless. The law provides that they may terminate the lease if the property is used for such purposes as it is now being used for, and indeed makes it an offense if the owners permit it to be so used, but there is something in the law about being notified in writing, and seemingly there is no one to notify them. The lease also gave them the power to terminate the lease if the property should be used for the purpose for which it is being used, but apparently the cruel misrepresentation practiced on them by Ogata has so paralyzed them, that they are unable to act in the matter.

The majority of the committee has done the community a great service by pointing out how dangerous a man Ogata is, misrepresenting things to guileless citizens.—Star.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The High Sheriff has decided to suppress Iwilei.

Last night a campaign of repression was commenced against the Iwilei evil. The next step will be the service of notice upon the officers of the Fidelity Insurance Company that their property is being used for immoral purposes in contravention of the law. This will be a purely formal proceeding, as the fact of the use of the property to house prostitutes has been made notorious by the McCandless committee's report, and by facts that are within common knowledge.

Last night Sheriff Henry raided the houses in Iwilei. This is only a beginning. And it is not alone in Iwilei that the houses of this character are to be repressed with all the sternness that the law calls for. "I am going to extend the campaign to all parts of the Territory," said High Sheriff Henry last night. "I will pursue these offenders as far as I can under Territorial law, and everybody who owns property that is used for immoral purposes, no matter where it is situated, must bear his responsibility under the law. After I have done my part, I shall hope to see the Edmunds Act enforced to the limit. But I shall not make fish of one and fowl of another."

The High Sheriff had a consultation with the Governor relative to this matter some days ago, and there was another consultation yesterday between them upon other matters, but in the course of which the Iwilei business was discussed. The Governor agreed with the High Sheriff that it was the

duty of executive officers to enforce the law—as, of course, it is.

Last night the Sheriff sent a number of plain clothes men down to Iwilei, and found the place running full blast, of course, as there was a transport in port, and the streets were filled with soldiers and sailors many of them under the influence of liquor. A better time could not have been chosen, in fact, for the inauguration of the policy of strong repression. At least one woman was gathered from every house by the raiders. The flying squadron will not cease its operations at that, as every house of questionable character will be watched from this time forward, and such places will be raided when there is reason to suppose that the raid will prove fruitful.

When a house is so raided, and its character made known, the owner of the property, no matter who that may be, will be warned of what has taken place and of his liability under the law. If the warning is not heeded, the owner will be punished. And, as before stated, this campaign will not be confined to Honolulu and its vicinity. Orders will be sent to follow a like course on all the Islands—and the High Sheriff will see to it that this course is followed.

Among the first people to be rounded up in the raid were four French women of Iwilei. They were taken to the police station, where they gave bail for their appearance in police court today, and were released. The sudden descent upon Iwilei rid the place of frequenters and it became a dead village within an hour.

GOVERNMENT CAN'T BE BEATEN SO EASILY

Attorney General Andrews has given Supt. Holloway an opinion on the clause of the eight-hour day law which says the law does not apply to Saturday and Sunday. It is that men working for the Public Works Department need not be paid for more hours than they work on Saturday if they choose to make a half-day of it, also that it would not violate the law if men were worked more than eight hours on Saturday. The opinion was requested because some Representatives seemed to think that government laborers were entitled to a full day's pay for a half-day's work on Saturday.

WILL PIONEER MILL NOW GET THE WATER

It is rumored that a bill will be introduced in the legislature to make Kona the seat of the proposed agricultural school, thereby indicating the effort to abandon Lahainaluna on Maui. Should this bill go through with the proper appropriation expenses attached, the long battle for the supremacy to the Lahainaluna water rights and acreage would naturally be won by the Pioneer plantation, which has been seeking their control for a long time. This was one of the bones of contention between former superintendent of Public Instruction and the Governor, the former being opposed to the plantation acquiring the rights to the water.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED—Chamberlain's Pain Balm will not cost you one cent if it does you no good. Give it a trial if you are troubled with rheumatism. One application will relieve the pain. Pains in the side or chest, soreness of the muscles or stiffness of the joints are quickly cured by applying this liniment. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

HOLSTEIN TRIES TO STOP TIME KILLING

(Continued from Page 2)

are the bills for the examination of leper suspects and the committee reported that as the measures were to the same purpose and as the House Bill had already passed and reading, it was recommended that the Senate bill be tabled. Dickey did not concur in the report.

Lane introduced a bill regulating corporations, and Dowsett one amending the law relating to the Department of Public Instruction. Both passed first reading.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Then came the executive session, and a pretty shindy following it, during which the Governor's veto message of the bill changing the holding of terms of the Circuit Court on Hawaii was entirely overlooked. As the veto goes over for more than twenty-four hours, it will be sustained under the rules.

Senator Gandall, under suspension of the rules, moved the reconsideration of House Bill 103. This is the bill fixing the pay of jurors.

All trouble over the recess appointments had vanished at the afternoon session, and the Achi resolution to reveal the names of the appointees not confirmed was passed without a word.

Achi offered the following: Whereas, in the month of June, 1903, there was paid into the treasury, through the Department of Public Works, the sum of \$613.36 from the sale of public lands, which said amount was deposited in the treasury and treated as a governmental realization, when in fact it should have been placed to the credit of land sales special deposit; and

Whereas, as the period in which it was received is now closed, and the treasurer has not authority to transfer said sum to the account to which it should have been credited; therefore be it

Resolved, That the treasurer of the Territory is hereby authorized to make the proper entries and transfer from current cash to land sales special fund the amount of \$761.36.

This was a joint resolution, and was adopted without dissent.

HAWAII HAS GOOD SHARE

Ever since annexation, at every opportunity he has had, James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, has displayed a cordial regard for Hawaii. "The Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904," a public document lately received from Washington, is in strong proof of the foregoing statement. This is not so much on account of abundant mention of the Territory of Hawaii in the reports, as of the fact that there are things done and doing for the Territory by the department which make subjects of necessary mention.

In one portion of the Secretary's own signed report the greater part of a page is devoted to information about the Hawaii Experiment Station. Another part of the Secretary's report draws attention to the study of forestry in these Islands which had been made, and the appointment of a member of the Bureau of Forestry as superintendent of forestry here.

The report of Willis S. Moore, Chief of Weather Bureau, tells of the action taken in March, 1904, to establish a section of the Climate and Crop Service Bureau in the Hawaiian Islands, and concludes about Hawaii with a statement that arrangements here "had so far advanced by the close of the year as to justify the hope that the section would be in full operation and issuing the standard publications before the close of the succeeding year."

The report of Gifford Pinehot, Forester, has a half page referring to the Territorial department of forestry and the appointment of Ralph S. Hosmer, on the nomination of the Bureau, as superintendent of forestry by the local Board.

Three and a quarter pages of the report of A. C. True, Director of the office of Experiment Stations, is given to the Hawaii station at Honolulu, with references to the Hamakua tobacco experiment and the Hilo banana enterprise, to the farmers' institutes, the entomological investigation of the leaf-hopper, the coffee industry, etc.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Revision Committee reported amending Senate bill 80, the liverymen's lien bill, and also reported Senate Bill 110 properly amended. This is the jury bill, and it was sent to the Revision Committee along with the liverymen's lien bill to have its English corrected.

Lastly, the Revision Committee made a similar report on Senate Bill 112, putting domestic animals under the jurisdiction of the Board of Agriculture. All these reports were laid on the table to be considered with the respective bills.

Dowsett introduced a bill to encourage the extension of electric railways on Oahu. Passed first reading.

And then, at last, the Senate got to the order of the day on the third reading of Senate Bill 106, the act relating to the appointment of district magistrates. The bill passed.

Senate Bill 111, the act to provide a boarding school for girls in Kona, on third reading, was indefinitely postponed.

Senate Bill 116, to maintain boundary marks, on third reading, passed, no vote being cast against it.

Senate Bill 120, an act making appropriations for the Department of Justice, passed without dissent. This is the bill that covers the expenses of the Jones murder trial, among other things, and carries total appropriations amounting to \$11,500.

House Bill 156, providing for the extension of terms of Circuit Courts, on third reading, passed without dissent.

Senate Bill 115, the insurance taxation bill, was read right through and passed second reading, after a long squabble. It will be read for the third time on Monday.

Dowsett introduced a bill to establish a legacy and gift tax. Passed first reading and went to the Printing Committee.

Hayesdon presented a report from the Conference Committee on House Bill 84, affirming the Senate amendments. The report was adopted, and the Senate adjourned until 9 a. m. on Monday.

THE HOUSE.

Once more the use of the Hawaiian language caused trouble in the House of Representatives. It occurred Saturday morning when, after House Bill 108, the liquor license bill, had been read through in English, Kaniho, the solitary Home Ruler, wanted it read through again in Hawaiian.

Holstein, who happens to be one of the most valuable members of the House, at once protested.

"This," he said, "is a most unusual request. The motion is simply one to waste time. Let us be plain about this matter. The member who has just made this motion has had a copy of the bill in Hawaiian before him during the reading in English and he has paid no more attention to it than the man in the moon."

KANIHO, OF COURSE.

Kaniho made a protest and was supported by Broad, who also wanted all of the 59 sections read through in Hawaiian. The Hawaiian translation differed, he said, and members could not understand the bill unless it should be properly translated.

Holstein pointed out that it made no difference whether the Hawaiian version should be correct or not, as the English version held.

Meanwhile Governor Carter was lurking behind the hat rack.

AND BROAD.

Broad made a heated speech, saying, in effect, that if the bill were not translated the Hawaiian people would be ignored.

Sheldon pointed out that the amendments to the bill had been read and adopted by the House and that the very members now protesting had voted for the same amendments.

Finally a compromise was effected by having the amendments only read in Hawaiian.

On Harris's motion the bill passed

POLICEMEN ATTACKED

Waipahu Mob Assaults Officers—One Is Hurt.

Six policemen from Honolulu battled with three hundred excited Chinese at Waipahu plantation and succeeded in escorting twelve prisoners, whom the mob was trying to take away from them, to the Ewa jail. One officer was injured and all were roughly used. According to the story reported to High Sheriff Henry by his officers last night one Worthington, a head luna on the plantation, is guilty of inciting the Chinese to attack the policemen and liberate the prisoners. An investigation will be made at once, and if the facts are as stated a warrant will be issued for the luna.

It seems that Deputy Sheriff Fernandez of Ewa reported to the High Sheriff that considerable gambling was going on at the plantation among the laborers and requested aid in stopping it. Accordingly a squad of six men under Captain Kane was sent down in a wagon last night. They made a raid and captured a dozen prisoners. While marching them along the public road at about 8 p. m. they were encountered by a mob of some 300 Orientals. According to the story of the police the luna, Worthington, in inciting the Chinese to attack the officers, fired his revolver in the air three times as a signal for the assault.

The Chinese were armed with clubs and sticks and made a furious onslaught. The police beat them off with their clubs. All the officers were more or less bruised and Officer Frank Kane had his scalp cut open by a blow from a club in the hands of an unknown Chinaman. The wound was dressed by Dr. Judd last night. Wholesale arrests are predicted.

as amended, Kalino, Mahikoa and Nakuina voting "Aye."

CARTER'S VETO.

The presentation of Governor Carter's veto of House Bill No. 7, was among the most interesting incidents of the morning session. It ran thus: "To the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii—

"Herewith, I return House Bill No. 7, entitled 'An Act to amend Section 1644 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii,' which I am unable to approve."

"This bill relates to Circuit Court terms, and provides among other changes the following:

"In the Third Circuit, the December term at Kailua is done away with, and in its place the term is to begin in November, and to be held at Waiohinu, Kau."

"It must be evident to all that the accommodations for witnesses, jurors, attorneys, etc., at Waiohinu are entirely inadequate, and the landing is an exceedingly difficult one."

"Three terms for this Circuit Court is at present considerably in excess of the real needs of that district, and the Territory is not in a position financially to stand the expense in connection therewith. And furthermore, holding a term at Waiohinu would necessitate the erection of a court house."

"The change in the time of holding terms from December to November in the Third and Fifth Circuits is perhaps a wise one, but the bill as a whole involves too great an expenditure of public funds."

On motion of Andrade action on the veto was deferred until Monday.

PAUL SMITH'S PAY.

The matter of the payment of Capt. Paul Smith as policeman at Iwilei was brought up by Coelho, whose motion that the matter be investigated by the Police Committee was adopted.

Broad introduced a resolution asking that the Committee on Public Lands investigate the matter of the compact between Weis, Fargo & Co. and the Oahu Railway & Land Co., by which the rates on small freight had been greatly increased, and that a bill be drafted to safeguard the interests of the people. The report was adopted.

ROUTINE MATTERS.

The Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements recommended the tabling of the petition presented by Sheldon from residents of Waimea, Kauai, praying that water pipes be laid from Waimea to Kekaha. The report was tabled to be considered with the appropriation bill.

There was a divided opinion in the report of the Finance Committee on Sheldon's bill to authorize the conclusion of a contract with the Inter-Island Telegraph Company. Harris, Nakuina and Fernandez recommended the passage of the bill granting the wireless subsidy. Rice and Kaleiopi did not concur.

The Health Committee reported favorably on Senate Bill 109, requiring that all rules and regulations of the Board of Health must have the consent of the Governor.

The Health Committee presented a report requesting that the President of the Board of Health furnish a detailed statement showing the cost of running the Kalaupapa store for the two years to December 31 last in order that the House may deal intelligently with the question between the convenience of the lepers and the suggestion that the store be turned over to be run by private parties.

Holstein introduced a bill exempting from taxation for five years all property real and personal used in the production of rice. The bill was read a first time by title.

Holstein introduced a bill amending the act relating to driving or riding over bridges faster than a walk. It imposes a penalty of \$5 for infraction of the law provided that such penalty shall not be imposed when no signs have been placed on such bridges.

Senate Bill 23 (Brown), to provide for the establishment of a High School at Hilo, passed third reading.